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IN THE

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DUBLIN:

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M.DCC.XCIV.



ACCOUNT

OF THE

DEATH, &c.

On Sunday Evening, April 27th, 1794, I was fent for to attend E. C. in the Lock Hospital, at her own earnest desire. She had been received into the Hospital a sew days before; and I understood from the nurse that she apprehended her life was in danger. From subsequent enquiries I am led to believe that her constitution was broken by a very long continuance in vice. Her age was between thirty and forty. I do not recollect the particulars of my sirst interview, except

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that she appeared so much impressed and brought under such convictions of her guilt and danger, that I lest her with the best hopes; which (I trust) have since been more than realized.

Being engaged in attending other wards in the Hospital and much occupied by a variety of business, and imagining that if the fymptoms continued fo alarming I should be sent for to this woman again; I omitted to repeat my vifit, till Wednesday May 21st, when I was fummoned to attend her, and informed that she had been calling for me earneftly. But when I came about fix o'clock I found her speechlefs, her extremities cold, her whole frame-especially her mouth and throat-putrid. I apprehended at first that fhe was infenfible; but upon peaking to her foon found the reverse: and

and bleffed be God she has throughout evidenced a collectedness of mind and quickness of intelligence far beyond what I could have expected. I was enabled to preach to her the glad tidings of falvation for the chief of sinners through the blood and righteousness and power of a merciful and mighty Saviour: and her soul appeared to hang upon the words, and to drink in the joyful sound with avidity.

I asked her several questions, to which she answered by signs more expressive than any language. But when I asked her whether she was unwilling to die,—and again whether she was desirous to die?—she declined making any sign in reply to either enquiry. It appeared that she had such a hope in the Saviour as would not allow her to be averse to death; yet without that strength of considence or clearness

of view that would embolden her to meet it with joy. In prayer she was evidently much engaged: and foon after prayer was over I was about to go; but I perceived (as well as the reft of the women) the most visible uneafiness at my leaving her. I therefore refolved to flay a little longer. I obferved her hand frequently turned towards mine, and held out to me as if willing to touch me, though afraid. I foon could not mistake the motion: and though the loathfomeness of the fmell and of her general appearance made my proud heart at first somewhat reluctant, I allowed her to take my hand; believing that she was a poor fellow sinner flying for refuge to our common Saviour. She grasped it with eagerness:-hers was cold and moift. I encouraged and exhorted her to look to Jefus, to hold him fast, and cast herself upon him for salvation.

tion. Every word feemed to reach her heart. She exerted herfelf to fit up, and struggled much to speak; which the nurse and the other women observed. The nurse moved her ear to her, but she could not articulate. They faid she wanted to speak about her burial: but she waved her head and shook her hands with the most evident indications of diffent. Some of the women still infisted that it was what engaged her mind; for that she had been speaking about it a few days before: but upon my exhorting her not to be concerned about her perishable body, and telling her that all due care would be taken of it, she made fuch figns with her head and hands, and fuch a found in her throat, as left no room to any present to doubt her meaning—that it was not about her earthly tabernacle she wished to speak, but about her immortal foul. Pained

at finding all her efforts to articulate ineffectual, she threw herself back with an appearance of disquietude and grief. I observed to her that we partly understood her meaning; and that although she could not express to me what was in her mind, yet our gracious SAVIOUR could read it; and directed her to pour out her heart before HIM. At this she indicated the liveliest satisfaction. I spoke much to her of the utter inability of men or any creatures to teach-to help-or to fave her; of the fufficiency of CHRIST alone; and of the greatness-the freedom-and the faithfulness of his promifes. All this time she held my hand; and pressed it every minute, in token of feeling and affenting to what I faid. At length I left her with difficulty, and evident reluctance on her part; but with a promise of returning about nine o'clock.

At nine I called again; and found her alive, but apparently dozing. I therefore defired the women not to disturb her; and after speaking a few words to them upon the awful occafion, was about to go: but she foon fhewed that she knew my voice; and roufing herfelf, turned (as well as she was able) with a look of earnestness, that plainly faid-' do not go.' She again feized my hand, and evinced as much intelligence and feeling as before. While I was at prayer, her hands were clasped and her eyes lifted up, with an exertion of which I should have hardly thought her dying frame was capable. I commended her to the Lord; and left the room, supposing that I went our unperceived: but was foon called back by the women, who faid fhe was able to articulate *_ is

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^{*} This I scarcely believe; but suppose they found it easy to interpret the sound she made, from the expressiveness of the signs and manner that accompanied it.

he gone?' She shewed evident joy at my return—caught my hand again—and by the pressure of it seemed to upbraid me for having left her. I encouraged her with our Lord's declarations that HE will "never leave nor forsake" his people.

She at times appeared in much bodily pain. I asked her whether her mind was at ease and happy? - I asked her again whether it was uneasy and unhappy? I repeated both questions; but she would not make any sign in reply to either enquiry. I told her the way to get ease and comfort in her mind was to believe our SAVIOUR'S promises, and trust and look to him for their accomplishment. I mentioned fome of them; and asked her whether she was casting herself on his. mercy, his faithfulness and power? This was a question to which she could reply:

reply:- fhe feemed to meet it with joy, and eagerly made figns in the affirmative—peculiarly expressive after her having declined the former enquiries. I now perceived that her foul having fled for refuge was " looking to. the Lamb of God that taketh away the fin of the world;"—but with fuch a trembling hope as would not allow her to fignify the was at eafe. Nor can they wonder at this who confider the fituation of a poor convinced finner, just passing into the eternal world, and but newly awakened to a fense of its importance.—It was an awful fcene; and even the poor wretches who were in the ward felt it for the time to be fo. They were crowded round the bed of their dring fellow-finner; and anxiously watched all her looks and motions, which were fo fignificant that they generally anticipated me in interpreting them .- I mentioned one declaration

declaration of our Lord's-(I think it was that he " came to feek and to fave that which was lost") and added-' is not that comfortable?' She leaned forward to nod her head, with a look and in a manner the most declarative of a joyful receiving of the word and recumbency upon it. I then repeated the promise that those who are brought to Jefus " shall never perish; -that He gives to them eternal life; and that none shall pluck them out of bis hands:"-adding as before-' is not this comfortable?' She repeated the figh with fuch speechless energy, that the women kneeling round her bed could not suppress an exclamation of furprise and joy.

I was for some time silent, while she continued in evident exercise of soul;—all her intellectual powers vigorous, and all awakened to a sense of her fituation.—She drew my hand closer to her-squeezed it-and at length lifted it up to clasp it between both of hers with an emotion and affection that I believe I never shall forget. The dearest friend I have has never manifested such tenderness of gratitude, as feemed at that moment to fill her heart almost to bursting. Poor foul! it was a fenfation to which she had been before a stranger: but fimilar (I doubt not) to hers who once " washed our Saviour's feet with her tears, and wiped them with the hairs of her head, and kiffed his feetloving much because much had been forgiven her."(Luke vii. 36-48.)-After fome time pain obliged her to let me go. I reminded her of the Saviour's fufferings; and the nearness of the time when " He himself shall wipe away tears from off all faces."-She refumed my hand with a feeble hold,

hold, for the powers of nature were almost exhausted. She appeared to drop afleep, and I took that opportunity to difengage my hand gradually from hers; but she perceived what I was about, and with a renewed exertion grasped it as if to fay-' you fhall not go.'-Whenever I infifted upon the particular terms of any promife which proved it to be given to finners and open to the vileft, the manner in which she intimated that she felt its force was more striking than almost any words can describe. Indeed I find myself so inadequate to convey a conception of it to those who were not witnesses of the scene, that I have been almost discouraged from making the attempt.—At length whether she fell into a doze, or was too much enfeebled to retain her hold of my hand, I found means to

flip away; promising to call again next morning.

When I came at 10 o'clock, I learned that her foul had taken it's flight about an hour before. I doubt not but I shall meet this poor prostitute in glory—a monument (as well as myself) of redeeming mercy and of redeeming power: and that even her putrid body that was "fown in corruption," an awful instance of the effects of sin, shall be "raised in incorruption"—rescued from the power of the grave by Him who has conquered death—and displayed among the spoils of victory that shall grace his triumph.

I know the felf-righteous PHARISEE will murmur as of old, at finding that the Saviour whom we preach "receiveth finners;"—that he is "plenteous

teous in mercy" unto the vilest that " calls upon his name;" and mighty to " fave unto the uttermost" the most ruined that " flies to him for refuge:"-that there are no fins of fo deep a dye but bis blood can wash them out-no iniquities fo strong but they may be fubdued by his power. To the PHARISEE this GOSPEL will be a flumbling-block and offence:-to him it will be no " joyful found," for it proclaims a falvation of which he does not feel his need, and offers a deliverance which he does not defire to receive. But to the awakened finner it is indeed " good tidings of great joy"-joyful as the news of pardon to the condemned criminal, or of liberty to the chained captive. And "bleffed is the the people that know the joyful found."

I am not ignorant also that the wife SCRIBE—too wife to receive the truths of the kingdom of God " as a little child"-will here declaim against a death-bed repentance. One will shake his head, and gravely doubt it's efficacy. Another will prudently fuggest the danger of declaring to the people that the finner turn when he may to the Saviour, shall not be cast out. A third more bold will hardily maintain that a death-bed repentance can be of no avail. 'What,' he will ask, ' can a few tears or prayers do in the hour of diffolving nature towards atoning for the guilt of an ill-spent life?'—As much, thou fool! as thy well-spent life can do towards atoning for the smallest of thy sins—that is nothing. And I tell thee, finner! who trustest in the decency of thy character and conduct—in the number and strictness of thy duties-for accept-

acceptance; that thou must repent of thy very righteousnesses, and cast them from thee "as filthy rags"-and fly stript and polluted as thou art to Jefus that He may " cleanse thee from all thy filthiness" and cover thee with the robe of righteoufness; -thou must receive pardon from him as a guilty rebel—and as a fallen creature, " dead in trespasses and fins," must be raised to spiritual life by bis quickening power:-or elfe, with all thy goodness and with all thy works, thou shalt be " found naked" at the last day, and " publicans and barlots shall enter into the kingdom of heaven before thee."

REPENTANCE is the turning of a heart, broken for sin, to God the Saviour for deliverance from it. They are sinners and not the righteous whom he "calls to this repentance,"

and

and upon whom he bestows it. For it is bis gift, which He is " exalted to give." (Acts v. 31. and 2 Tim. 2, 25.) His spirit it is that " convinces of fin"—that opens the blind eyes awakens the fleeping conscience-subdues the flubborn will-and leads the finner to " look upon him whom he has pierced and to mourn." In difpenfing this, as well as the other gifts that he has " received for the rebellious," he is a Sovereign: He " has mercy on whom He will have mercy;" and often in his unfearchable wifdom effectually calls the poor abandoned profligate, plucked as " a brand from the burning;" while the demure and decent finner goes on, careless and self-deceived, and " neglecting this great falvation," till he discovers its greatness too late, by experiencing the greatness of the wrath from which it proposed deliverance.

Those who acknowledge that repentance is the SAVIOUR's gift, freely
bestowed by his mercy and effectually
wrought in the heart by his power,
cannot deny that even a poor prostitute
may repent upon her dying bed. And to
suppose that any sinner, truly turning
at any moment to the Lord, shall not
be received, is a rash attempt to make
God a liar:—for He has said—" him
that cometh to me, I will in no wise cast
out."—Shall we doubt what He has
spoken? Or what God has revealed
in his word, shall we be too prudent to
declare?

I know that the testimony of God's mercy to sinners will be perverted, as much as the declarations of his wrath against sin are despised. But shall we be afraid to preach the Gospel because it proves to some "the savour of death unto death?" Or shall we vainly

vainly think to make the word of GOD more fafe, by difguifing or corrupting it? God forbid! " A necessity is laid upon us, and wo unto us if we preach not the Gospel!"-if we preach not Jesus to finners, as the only SAVIOUR for any, and as a fufficient SAVIOUR for all:-if we invite not those who are farthest off, as well as those who are migh, to come to Jesus that they may be made the children of God, receive the pardon of their fins, " and an inheritance among all them that are fanclified by faith in him:"-if we testify not his willingness to receive all who " fly to him for refuge," his faithfulness to keep them, and his power to fave them unto the uttermost.—Those who from their hearts believe this report " shall be faved;" and those who believe it not " shall be damned:"-but in both " we are unto God a fweet favour of Christ,

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in them that are faved and in them that perish."

I must add that to take encouragement from the mercy of God to continue in sin or delay repentance, betrays no less a perverted judgment than a corrupted beart. To refuse the gift of God that is offered now, because it is offered freely as a gift or may perhaps be offered afterwards—while it is ingratitude that draws down the wrath of Heaven, is folly also that excites the laugh of Hell.

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